

Green Paper "Confronting demographic change: a new solidarity between the generations"

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Do you consent to the publication of your personal data/data relating to your organisation with the publication of your replies to the consultation?	Yes
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Gender	Male
Age	55-64
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Do you take the view that the discussion of demographic trends and managing their impact should take place at European level? If so, what should be the objectives, and which policy areas are concerned?	Dans l'état actuel, le niveau européen n'est pas complètement assez federaliste et politique, ni démocratique pour ouvrir cette reflexion; mais malgré tout, il est possible de travailler en vue de préparer certains objectifs essentiels pour l'Europe: -Immigration (plus ouverte) -Politique de'aide aux naissances -Aides multiples aux logements, constructions accélérées de logement sociaux -Politique européenne de grands travaux pour amener à une politique de plein emploi
Over many years, the Union has been making considerable efforts to achieve equality between men and women and has coordinated national social protection policies. How can a better work/life balance help to tackle the problems associated with demographic ageing? How can a more balanced distribution of household and family tasks between men and women be encouraged? Should the award of certain benefits or advantages (leave, etc.) be linked to an equal distribution of tasks between the sexes? How best to ensure an adequate income for both parents on parental leave? How can the availability of child care structures (crèches, nursery schools, etc.) and elderly care structures be improved by the public and private sectors? Can a reduced rate of VAT contribute to the development of care services? How can parents, in particular young parents, be encouraged to enter the labour market, have the career that they want and the number of children they want?	je ne suis pas d'accord avec le terme de 'efforts significatifs': si l'égalité hommes/femmes c'est le travail forcé pour les femmes la nuit, il m'est impossible de considérer cela comme un progrès.pour répondre point par point au questionnaire 1-Le seul moyen de concilier la vie professionnelle et vie privée est de réduire le temps de travail d'une façon significative 2-m^me réponse que (1) 3-De la m^me façon sans discrimination 4-Ce n'est absolument pas aux entreprises de proposer des structuresde garde et de soins: c'est à l'état d'abonder suffisamment ses services publics 5-Un taux réduit de TVA devrait TOUJOURS être appliqué aux besoins essentiels des citoyens 6-Réduction du temps de travail, et services publics suffisant

<p>The Thessaloniki European Council in June 2003 declared that an EU integration policy for immigrants should help to meet the new demographic and economic challenges currently facing the EU. This is the debate initiated by the Green Paper adopted last January.</p> <p>To what extent can immigration mitigate certain negative effects of demographic ageing? What policies should be developed for better integrating these migrants, in particular young people? How could Community instruments, in particular the legislative framework to combat discrimination, the structural funds and the Employment Strategy, contribute?</p>	<p>1/A part une politique réelle d'aides à la naissance, il est sur que seule l'immigration peut palier aux effets négatifs du vieillissement de la population 2/plus de moyens publics d'éducation, des lois antiracistes et le respect envers leurs parents qui ont souvent travaillé dans de mauvaises conditions (salaires trop bas, sans augmentation; logements tout sauf décents et ghettoïsation 3/Pour l'instant, pas grand chose</p>
<p>European objectives have been laid down for the prevention of long-term youth unemployment, combating early school leaving and raising the level of initial training. The structural funds help to attain them at grass roots level. How can initial training and adult training schemes be improved? What can non-formal education and voluntary activities contribute? How can the structural funds and the instruments for achieving better access to the knowledge society contribute? How can the bridges between school and working life and the quality of young people's employment be improved? What role should social dialogue play? What can dialogue with civil society, in particular youth organisations, contribute</p>	<p>je n'ai pas de réponses pour l'instant</p>
<p>How can Community policies contribute more to combating child poverty and poverty among single-parent families and to reducing the risk of poverty and exclusion among young people? What forms of solidarity can be fostered between young people and elderly people?</p>	<p>pour l'instant, aides accrues des états (par les services publics) Question insoluble, sauf réponse possible par le biais de l'éducation</p>

<p>In order to foster the transition to a knowledge society, EU policies promote the modernisation of work organisation, the definition of lifelong learning strategies, the quality of the working environment and “active ageing”, in particular raising the average retirement age. Demographic changes reinforce the importance of these policies, whilst raising new questions: How can the organisation of work be modernised, to take into account the specific needs of each age group? How can young couples’ integration in working life be facilitated and how can we help them to find a balance between flexibility and security to bring up their children, to train and update their skills to meet the demands of the labour market? How can we enable older people to work more?</p>	<p>une élévation de l’âge moyen de retrait du marché du travail est une aberration alors que des millions de jeunes cherchent du travail sans en trouver 1/réduction du temps de travail et temps choisi 2/même réponse et des salaires décents 3/comment peut-on poser ce genre de questions alors que les entreprises européennes se séparent de leurs employés dès qu’ils atteignent la cinquantaine????????????</p>
<p>How can work organisation best be adapted to a new distribution between the generations, with fewer young people and more older workers? How can the various stakeholders in the Union contribute, in particular by way of social dialogue and civil society?</p>	<p>impossible de répondre à une question aberrante</p>
<p>The European coordination of retirement scheme reforms is promoting more flexible bridges between work and retirement. Should there be a statutory retirement age, or should flexible, gradual retirement be permitted? How can elderly people participate in economic and social life, e.g. through a combination of wages and pensions, new forms of employment (part-time, temporary) or other forms of financial incentive? How can activities employing elderly people in the voluntary sector and the social economy be developed? What should be the response to pensioner mobility between Member States, in particular with regard to social protection and health care? How should we be investing in health promotion and prevention so that the people of Europe continue to benefit from longer healthy life expectancy?</p>	<p>1/Oui 2/aberration 3/secteur associatif: leur laisser la liberté de choix économie sociale:c’est le rôle des services publics 4/L’espace de Schengen leur garantit la mobilité voulue 5/Services publics</p>

<p>The coordination of national social protection policies is due to be extended to long-term care for the elderly in 2006. How can this help to manage demographic change? The coordination of national social protection policies is due to be extended to long-term care for the elderly in 2006. How can this help to manage demographic change? In particular, should a distinction be drawn between retirement pensions and dependency allowances? How do we train the human resources needed and provide them with good quality jobs in a sector which is often characterised by low salaries and low qualifications? How do we arrive at a balanced distribution of care for the very old between families, social services and institutions? What can be done to help families? What can be done to support local care networks? And what can be done to reduce inequality between men and women when they reach retirement age? How can new technologies support older people?</p>	<p>1/non 2/les former et les payer 3/C'est à l'Etat de prendre en charge le grand âge par les services publics avec les impôts nécessaires sur les profits spéculatifs et les trop grands bénéficiaires des entreprises 4/Etats et sécurité sociale 5/Etats et sécurité sociale 6/pas de réponses pour l'instant</p>
<p>Should the European Union be promoting exchanges and regular (e.g. annual) analysis of demographic change and its impact on societies and all the policies concerned? Should the Union's financial instruments – particularly the structural funds – take better account of these changes? If so, how? How could European coordination of employment and social protection policies better take on board demographic change? How can European social dialogue contribute to the better management of demographic change? What role can civil society and civil dialogue with young people play? How can demographic change be made an integral part of all the Union's internal and external policies?</p>	<p>En conclusion, le rôle de l'Union est de rendre la parole aux citoyens, en donnant le droit de légiférer au Parlement européen, de soumettre la Banque Centrale Européenne au contrôle du Parlement, de donner à celui-ci le contrôle des fonds structurels et ces questions seront sans objet</p>
<p>How did you perceive this questionnaire?</p>	<p>Expectations met</p>